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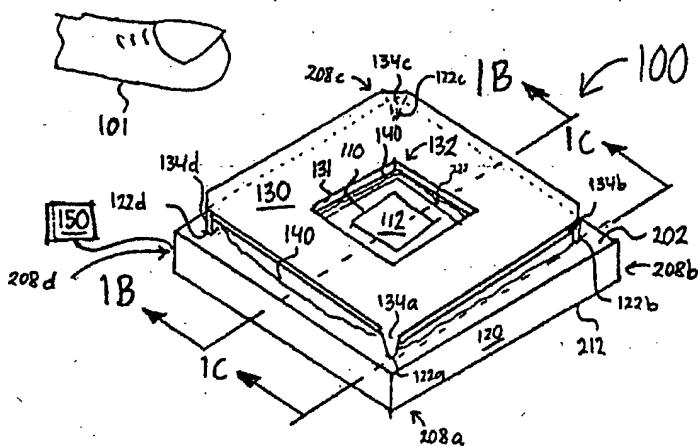
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(54) Title: ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE PROTECTION PACKAGE AND METHOD



### (57) Abstract

A package (100) includes a substrate mechanically supporting circuitry. A conductive cover (130) (e.g., a metal sheet) is over the circuitry so that the circuitry is exposed below an opening (132) in the conductive cover. A bent down corner (134) of the conductive cover is inserted into a hole in the substrate. A solder ball is placed on the other end of the hole. During a subsequent heating, the solder ball is drawn up through the hole. When cooled, the conductive material grasps onto the tip of the bent down corner, thereby establishing a good connection between the conductive cover and the newly formed conductive via. As a finger (101) approaches the circuitry (e.g., a fingerprint detection circuit), the finger first discharges electrostatic charge into the cover, not into the circuit, thereby protecting the circuit. In another package, the cover is composed of a highly resistive material, to slowly dissipate the electrostatic charge. Thus, the induced parasitic currents in the circuit are relatively low and damage to the circuit is avoided.

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## ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE PROTECTION PACKAGE AND METHOD

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention relates to packaging technology, and more specifically, to an electrostatic discharge protection package and method.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Electrostatic discharge ("ESD") is the flow of electrostatic charge from a charged object. For example, a capacitor experiences ESD from one capacitor terminal to the 15 other if the accumulated charge, and thus the voltage, across capacitor terminals is sufficiently large.

One source of ESD is, for example, the finger of a human being. As human beings engage in every day activities, 20 electrostatic charge often accumulates in their bodies. This electrostatic charge is discharged from, for example, the finger when the finger contacts another object capable of receiving the charge. ESD can be damaging if the receiving object is circuitry containing minute wires, such as in, for 25 example, VLSI and ULSI circuits. Fortunately, most circuits are protected by packaging and/or computer cases to avoid direct human contact. However, other circuits are not isolated from direct human contact or contact with other objects capable of accumulating electrostatic charge.

30

Therefore, what is desired is a package and packaging method for ESD protection in circuits that are not isolated from objects capable of accumulating electrostatic charge.

35 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a package includes a substrate. Circuitry sensitive to electrostatic discharge is formed on a device mounted to the

substrate. The circuitry may be, for example, VLSI or ULSI circuitry having minute wires that are damaged by even very low currents.

5       A conductive cover is positioned over the circuitry so that the circuitry is exposed below an opening of the conductive cover. The conductive cover may be, for example, a rectangular metal sheet having a rectangular hole in its center, the rectangular hole positioned above the circuitry. A 10 portion of the conductive cover, such as a bent down corner of the conductive cover, is inserted into a conductive via. In one embodiment, each of the four corners of the rectangular conductive cover is bent down and the tips of the four corners are inserted within a corresponding conductive via.

15       In a method of fabricating a package, the conductive via is formed by inserting the portion (e.g., the bent down corner prong) of the conductive cover into the upper portion of a hole formed through the substrate. A conductive ball (e.g., a metal 20 solder ball) is formed on the lower portion of the hole. During a subsequent heating step, the conductive material of the conductive ball is drawn up into the hole due to capillary forces, thereby forming the conductive via. The conductive material molds around the bent down corner prong. When the 25 conductive via cools, the conductive material grasps the corner prong, thereby establishing a reliable electrical and mechanical connection between the conductive cover and the conductive via.

30       As a finger, or other object capable of accumulating electrostatic charge, approaches the circuitry, the finger first contacts the conductive cover, thereby draining the electrostatic charge in the finger. When the finger contacts the circuitry, electrostatic charge does not discharge from the 35 finger into the circuit. Thus, the circuit is protected from electrostatic discharge.

In accordance with another embodiment of the invention, a package includes a substrate. Circuitry is formed on a device which is mounted to the substrate. A cover is positioned with respect to the substrate such that an opening of the cover lies over the circuitry. The cover is composed of a highly resistive material which dissipates (i.e., slowly conducts) the electrical charge it receives through a conductive via and into a charge drain. The cover may be, for example, a dissipative ring deposited around the circuitry and may be composed of an epoxy resin with conductive fillers.

The resistance between the charge drain and a contact surface of the cover for contact with a finger is relatively high (e.g., approximately 1000 ohms). Since the electrostatic charge drains relatively slowly from the cover, induced parasitic currents within the circuitry are relatively low and thus the circuitry is less likely to be damaged by induced parasitic currents.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more readily apparent from the detailed description of the various embodiments set forth below taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### 25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1A is an isometric view of a finished package according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 1B is a cross sectional view of the package of Fig. 1A along cross section line 1B-1B of Fig. 1A.

Fig. 1C is a cross sectional view of the package of Fig. 1A along cross section line 1C-1C of Fig. 1A.

Fig. 2A is an isometric view of the package of Fig. 1A after an initial stage of packaging.

Fig. 2B is a cross sectional view of the package of Fig. 2A along cross section line 2B-2B of Fig. 2A.

Fig. 2C is a cross sectional view of the package of Fig. 5 2A along cross section line 2C-2C of Fig. 2A.

Fig. 2D is a cross sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the package of Fig. 2A in a flip chip configuration.

10

Fig. 3A is an isometric view of the package of Fig. 2A after a subsequent stage of fabrication.

Fig. 3B is a cross sectional view of the package of Fig. 15 3A along cross section line 3B-3B of Fig. 3A.

Fig. 4 is an exploded isometric view of the package of Fig. 3A after a subsequent step of fabrication.

20

Fig. 5A is an isometric view of a package according to a second embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 5B is a cross sectional view of the package of Fig. 5A along cross section line 5B-5B of Fig. 5A.

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Fig. 5C is a cross sectional view of the package of Fig. 5A along cross section line 5C-5C of Fig. 5A.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

30

Several elements in the following figures are substantially similar. Therefore, similar reference symbols are used to represent substantially similar elements.

35

Package 100 is first generally described with reference to Figs. 1A, 1B and 1C. Subsequently, the details of package 100 are described with reference to the fabrication steps of Figs. 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 3A, 3B and 4.

Referring to Figs. 1A, 1B and 1C, package 100 includes a device 110 mounted on a substrate 120. Device 110 contains circuitry 112 which is sensitive to electrostatic discharge ("ESD"), and which will not be isolated from contact with an object capable of accumulating electrostatic charge. Circuitry 112 may be, for example, a fingerprint detection circuit onto which a user is to press a finger 101 (Fig. 1A).

A conductive cover 130 overlies the periphery of device 110 and has a contact surface 131 defining an opening 132 such that circuitry 112 is exposed under opening 132. Conductive cover 130 may be, for example, a copper plate.

Conductive cover 130 is structurally supported by prongs 134a, 134b, 134c and 134d disposed in corresponding conductive vias 122a, 122b, 122c and 122d in substrate 120. These conductive vias 122a, 122b, 122c and 122d are contact terminals configured to be electrically coupled to a charge drain 150 (e.g., a ground or fixed voltage mechanism). Conductive cover 130 may also be structurally supported by electrically insulating insulation ring 140. Conductive cover 130 is coupled to a charge drain 150 through prongs 134a, 134b, 134c and 134d such that when charge develops on any part of conductive cover 130 (e.g., contact surface 131), that charge is conducted to charge drain 150.

During operation, as finger 101 moves toward circuit 112, finger 101 contacts conductive cover 130 at contact surface 131 (Fig. 1A) which receives the electrostatic charge from finger 101. After contacting conductive cover 130, the electrostatically discharged finger contacts circuitry 112.

Having described the general features of package 100, the details of package 100 may best be understood by describing the method of fabricating package 100 as follows.

Referring to Figs. 2A, 2B and 2C, device 110 is mounted to an upper surface 202 of a substrate 120 of package 100. Device 110 may be attached to substrate 120 using, for example, a conventional adhesive 204.

5

Substrate 120 may be any substrate capable of mechanically supporting device 110. Substrate 120 may have hollow vias 206a, 206b, 206c, and 206d formed through respective corner regions 208a, 208b, 208c and 208d of substrate 120. A corresponding one of conductive balls 214 is formed below at least one, but possibly all, of hollow vias 206a, 206b, 206c and 206d. Fig. 2C, for example, shows two conductive balls 214 formed below each of hollow vias 206a and 206b.

15 Substrate 120 has terminals 210 which may be, for example, solder balls formed in or on a lower surface 212 of substrate 120. Conductive balls 214 and terminals 210 may be deposited on lower surface 212 at the same time. Conductive balls 214 are ultimately drawn up, in a subsequent high temperature 20 process, through hollow vias 206a, 206b, 206c and 206d due to capillary forces. Conductive balls 214 may be, for example, 0.35 inch diameter, composed of an alloy of 63% lead and 37% tin.

25 Substrate 120 has contact regions, such as bond pads (for clarity, only bond pads 226a and 226b are labeled), formed on, for example, upper surface 202 of substrate 120. Device 110 has corresponding contact regions, such as bond pads (for clarity, only bond pads 216a and 216b are labeled), which may 30 be formed on an upper surface 218 of device 110.

Bond pads 226a and 226b of substrate 120 may be electrically coupled to one or more corresponding terminals 210 provided on substrate 120. Bond pads 216a and 216b are coupled 35 to circuitry 112 within device 110.

Leads, such as bond wires 220a and 220b, electrically couple bond pads 216a and 216b to respective bond pads 226a and

226b. Alternatively, device 110 is electrically connected to  
substrate 120 in a leadless fashion such as shown in cross  
section in Fig. 2D. Referring to Fig. 2D, contact regions 216a  
and 216b formed on a bottom surface of device 110 directly  
5 contact contact regions 226a and 226b, respectively, of  
substrate 120.

Referring back to Figs. 2A, 2B and 2C, after wire bonding,  
a small dam structure 222 of a fluid is deposited using, for  
10 example, a dispense system such as an MRSI 375-3S dispenser  
produced by MRS Technology, Inc., located at 10 Elizabeth  
Drive, Chemsford, Massachusetts. This fluid may be, for  
example, Hysol 4323. Dam structure 222 is deposited to  
circumscribe circuitry 112 of device 110 and may circumscribe  
15 as a square.

Fig. 2B shows that the cross sectional profile of dam  
structure 222 need not be large. However, the profile should  
be significant enough to contain later deposited material  
20 (e.g., insulation ring 140 described hereinafter) from  
overflowing dam structure 222 and contacting circuitry 112.  
The dimensions of dam structure 222 may be, for example, 0.010  
inches by 0.010 inches.

25 Fig. 3A is an isometric view of the package of Fig. 2A  
after a subsequent stage of fabrication. Fig. 3B is a cross  
sectional view of the package of Fig. 3A along cross section  
line 3B-3B of Fig. 3A.

30 Dam structure 222 is gelled by exposure to a temperature  
of approximately 150°C for approximately 30 minutes under  
ultraviolet radiation. After dam structure 222 is gelled,  
insulation ring 140, composed of a fluid that is electrically  
insulating (e.g., epoxy) and that has a moderate viscosity is  
35 deposited around the periphery of device 110 using, for  
example, the MRSI 375-3S dispenser. Insulation ring 140 is  
deposited to cover leads 220a and 220b and upper surface 218 of  
device 110 up to dam structure 222. Although overflow of

insulation ring 140 over dam structure 222 is not aesthetically pleasing, some overflow may occur so long as the functionality of circuitry 112 does not significantly deteriorate.

5 Fig. 4 is an exploded isometric view of the package 100 after a subsequent stage of fabrication. Insulation ring 140 is gelled by exposure to a temperature of approximately 150°C for approximately 1 hour. Conductive cover 130 is then deposited over substrate 120. Conductive cover 130 is shaped  
10 like a rectangular plate having a rectangular opening 132 formed in the approximate center of the plate. The corners of conductive cover 130 are bent approximately ninety degrees downward to form prongs 134a, 134b, 134c and 134d. The tips of each prong 134a, 134b, 134c and 134d are inserted into a  
15 respective hollow via 206a, 206b, 206c and 206d.

The insulation ring 140 and dam structure 222 are further cured at a temperature of approximately 170°C for approximately 1 hour. During this curing, referring now to both Fig. 2C and  
20 Fig. 4, conductive balls 214 melt and are pulled into hollow vias 206a, 206b, 206c and 206d and around the tips of prongs 134a, 134b, 134c and 134d due to capillary forces. The material is cooled to form conductive vias 122a, 122b, 122c and 122d as shown in Fig. 1C. This cooling causes the conductive  
25 vias 122a, 122b, 122c and 122d to grasp onto respective prongs 134a, 134b, 134c and 134d, thereby forming a strong electrical and mechanical connection between the conductive cover 130 and the conductive vias 122a, 122b, 122c and 122d. The resulting package is shown in Figs. 1A, 1B and 1C.

30 In some applications, quickly conducting the charge from conductive cover 130 may result in damage to circuitry 112. For example, a rapid voltage drop in conductive cover 130 might induce enough current in circuitry 112 to damage the minute  
35 wires of circuitry 112. In a second embodiment described with reference to Fig. 5A, 5B and 5C, charge is slowly dissipated from a cover rather than quickly conducted from the cover.

Fig. 5A is an isometric view of a dissipative package 500 according to a second embodiment of the invention. Figs. 5B and 5C are a cross sectional views of dissipative package 500 of Fig. 5A along respective cross section lines 5B-5B and 5C-5C of Fig. 5A.

Dissipative package 500 is structured similar to package 100. However, dissipative package 500 contains a dissipative ring 530 instead of conductive cover 130 of package 100.

10 Furthermore, instead of conductive balls 214 being drawn through hollow vias 206a, 206b, 206c and 206d, some dissipative ring 530 material is pulled into hollow vias 206a, 206b, 206c and 206d to form vias 122a, 122b, 122c and 122d.

15 Dissipative ring 530 is deposited using, for example, the MRSI 375-3S dispenser. Dissipative ring 530 has a relatively low viscosity. Small dam structure 222 at least substantially prevents dissipative ring 530 from overflowing onto circuit 112. Curing of dissipative ring 530 takes place at a

20 temperature of approximately 175°C for approximately 1 hour.

The total electrical resistance from the dissipative ring 530 to the charge drain 150 depends on the conductivity of dissipative ring 530. In one embodiment, dissipative ring 530 is an epoxy resin having conductive fillers (25% aluminum and 45% carbon).

In package 500, when a finger 101 contacts contact surface 131, charge is not quickly conducted from dissipative ring 530, but is slowly dissipated from dissipative ring 530 due to relatively high electrical resistance of the material between contact surface 131 and charge drain 150. The higher the ohmic resistance between contact surface 131 and charge drain 150, the slower the discharge to charge drain 150. In one embodiment, the electrical resistance between contact surface 131 and charge drain 150 is approximately 1000 ohms and the dissipation occurs in a matter of microseconds. However, the

electrical resistance may also be 10, 100, 1000, 10000, or even 100,000 ohms or more.

5 Since the charge dissipates slowly from dissipative ring 530, the induced current in circuitry 112 is lowered, thereby protecting circuitry 112 from damage.

Although various specific embodiments are described above, these embodiments are illustrative only and not limiting.

10 After having read this disclosure, one skilled in the art will recognize various modifications and variations that fall within the scope of the present invention. Thus, the invention is defined by the following claims.

CLAIMS

I Claim:

5        1. A package comprising:  
              a substrate comprising a conductive via;  
              circuitry fixed with respect to the substrate; and  
              a conductive cover comprising a contact surface  
              defining an opening, the conductive cover positioned with  
10        respect to the circuitry such that the opening is above  
              the circuitry, a least a portion of conductive cover being  
              inserted into the conductive via.

15        2. The package of Claim 1, wherein the portion of the  
              conductive cover comprises a bent corner of the conductive  
              cover.

20        3. The package of Claim 1, further comprising a device  
              mounted on the substrate, wherein the circuitry is formed on  
              the device.

25        4. A method of fabricating a package comprising:  
              providing a substrate having an upper surface and a  
              lower surface, the substrate having a hole formed through  
              the substrate from the upper surface to the lower surface,  
              circuitry being fixed with respect to the substrate;  
              positioning a conductive cover with respect to the  
              circuitry so that an opening of the conductive cover  
              overlies the circuitry;  
30        inserting at least a portion of the conductive cover  
              into the hole at the upper surface of the substrate;  
              providing a conductive material over the hole at the  
              lower surface of the substrate; and  
              heating the conductive material, wherein the  
35        conductive material is drawn through the hole to contact  
              the at least a portion of the conductive cover.

5. The method of Claim 4, wherein the conductive cover comprises a bent corner defining a prong, wherein inserting at least the portion of the conductive cover comprises inserting the prong into the hole at the upper surface of the substrate.

5

6. The method of Claim 4, further comprising:  
mounting a device onto the substrate, the device comprising the circuitry.

10 7. A package comprising:

a substrate;  
circuitry fixed with respect to the substrate; and  
a cover comprising a contact surface defining an opening, the cover positioned with respect to the circuitry such that the opening is above the circuitry, the cover comprising a portion connected to a charge drain, the cover comprising a high resistivity material such that a resistance between the contact surface and the portion connected to the charge drain is at least 10 ohms.

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8. The package of Claim 7, wherein the resistance between the contact surface and the portion connected to the charge drain is at least 100 ohms.

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9. The package of Claim 7, wherein the resistance between the contact surface and the portion connected to the charge drain is at least approximately 1000 ohms.

30

10. The package of Claim 7, wherein the resistance between the contact surface and the portion connected to the charge drain is approximately 1000 ohms.

35

11. The package of Claim 7, further comprising:  
a device mounted to the substrate, the device comprising the circuitry.

12. The package of Claim 7, wherein the high resistivity material is an epoxy resin with conductive fillers.

13. The package of Claim 7, wherein an insulation ring underlies the cover, the insulation ring electrically isolating bond pads and lead wires from the cover.

5

14. A method of fabricating a package comprising:  
providing a substrate, circuitry being fixed with respect to the substrate;

10 positioning a discharge cover with respect to the device such that an opening defined by a contact surface of the discharge cover is above the circuitry, the discharge cover configured to be electrically couplable to a charge drain at a portion of the discharge cover, wherein the discharge cover is composed of a high  
15 resistivity material such that a resistance between the contact surface and the portion is at least 10 ohms.

20 15. The method of Claim 14, further comprising:  
electrically coupling the discharge cover to the charge drain.

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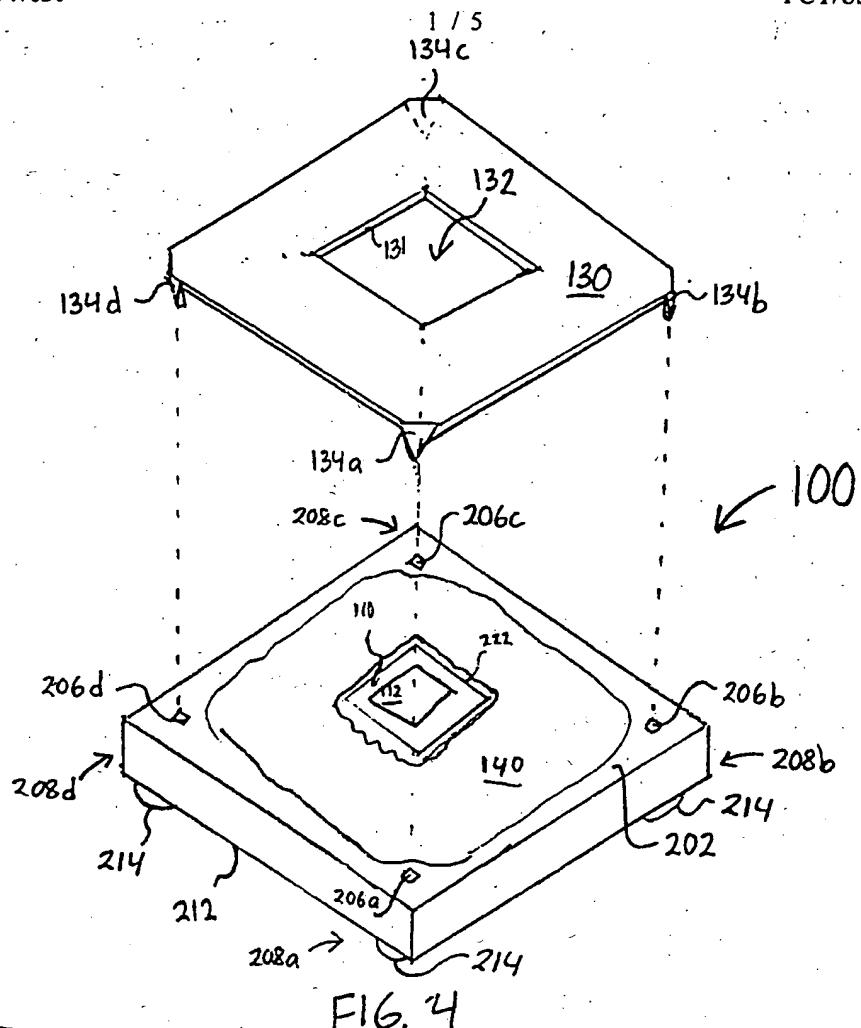


FIG. 4

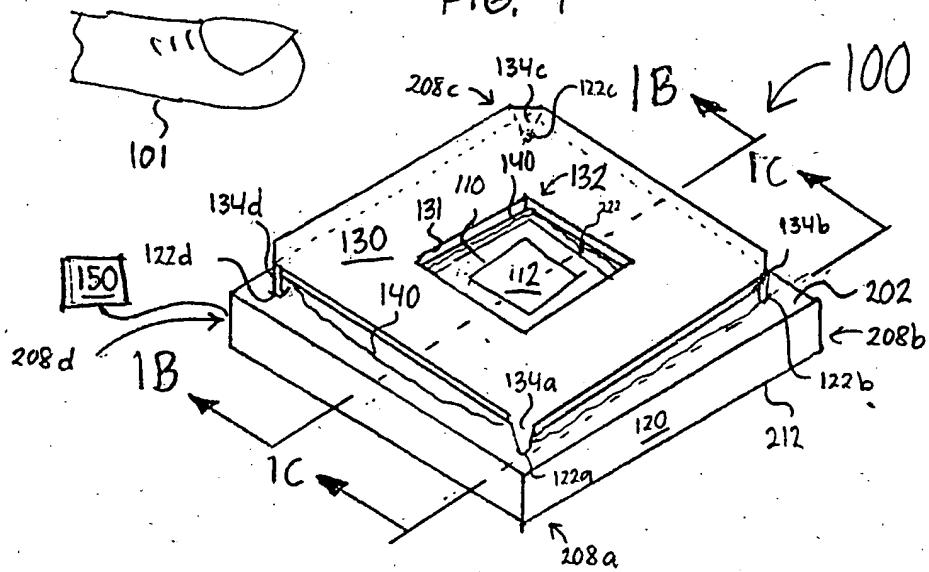
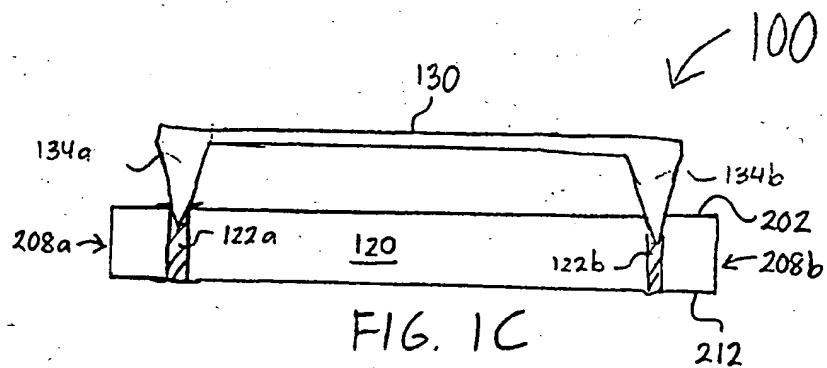
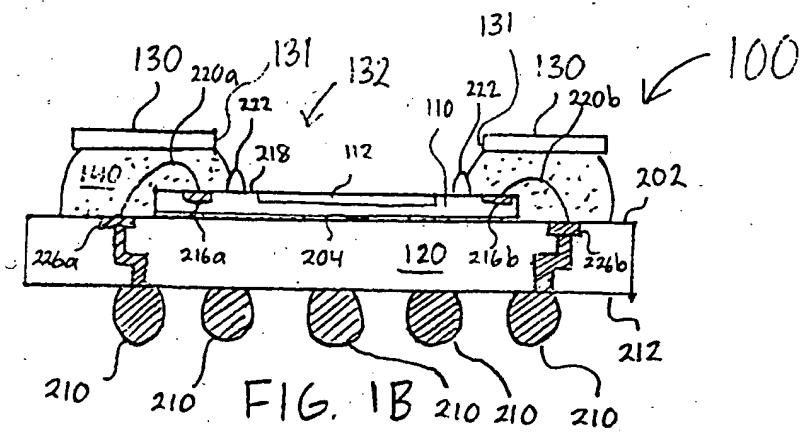


FIG. 1A



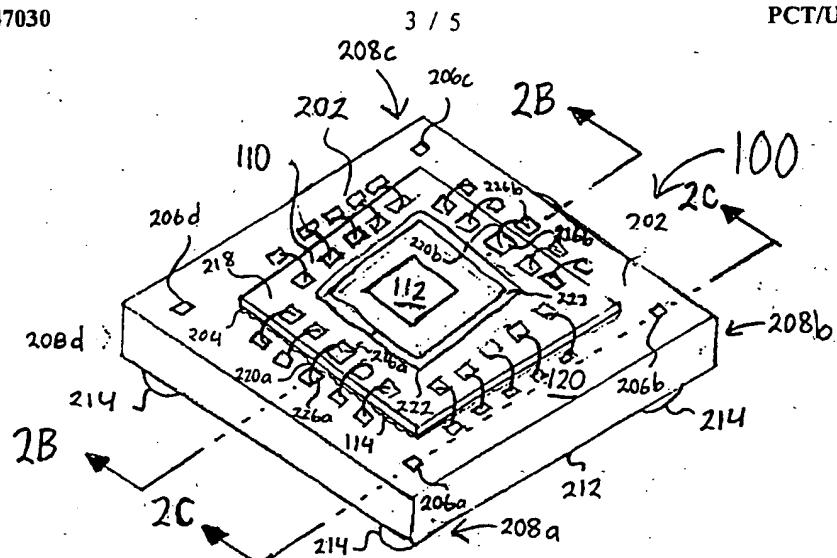


FIG. 2A

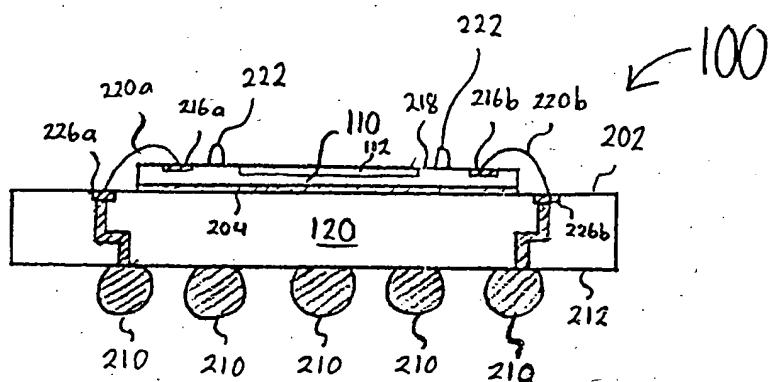


FIG. 2B

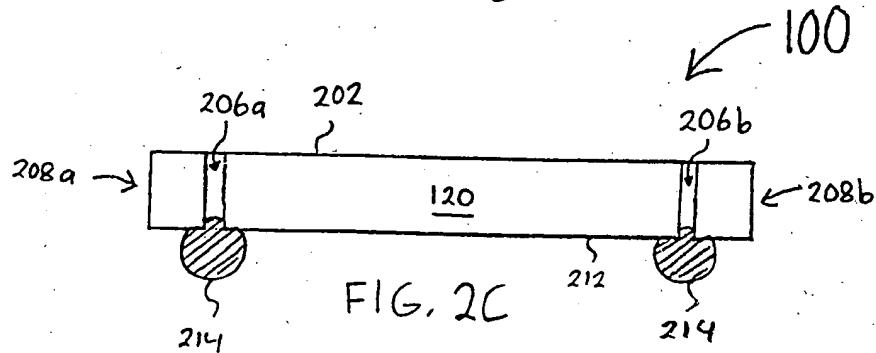


FIG. 2C

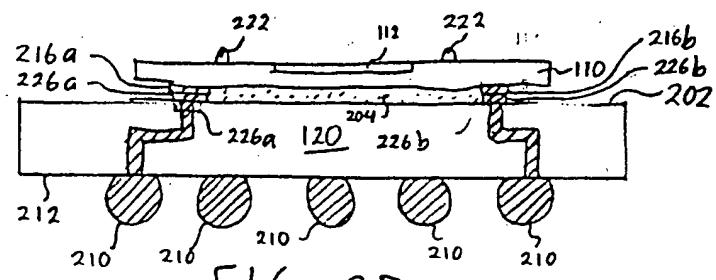


FIG. 2D

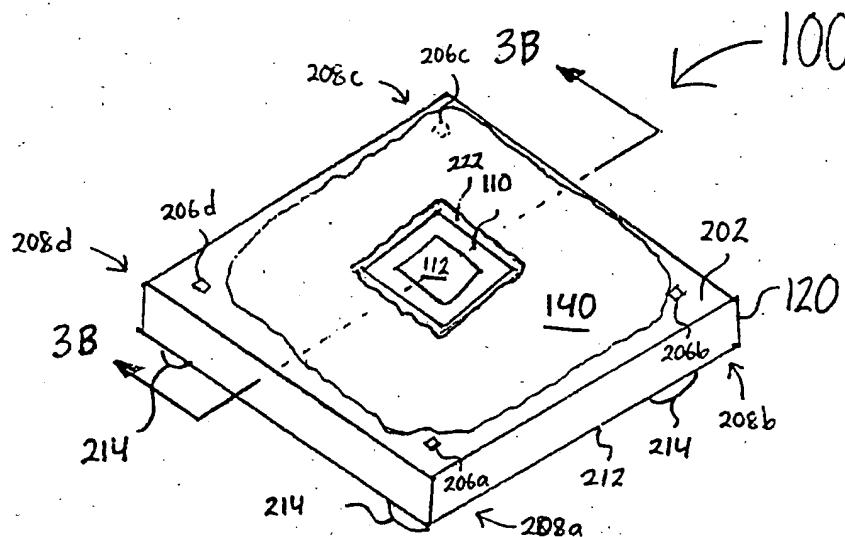


FIG. 3A

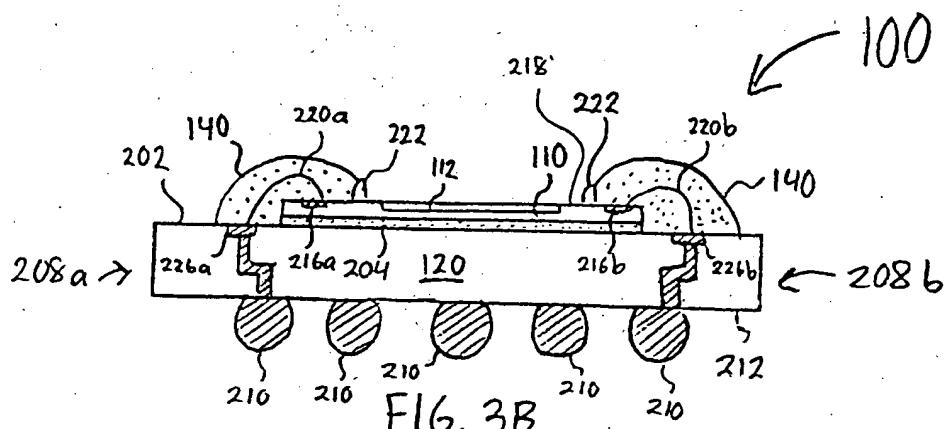


FIG. 3B

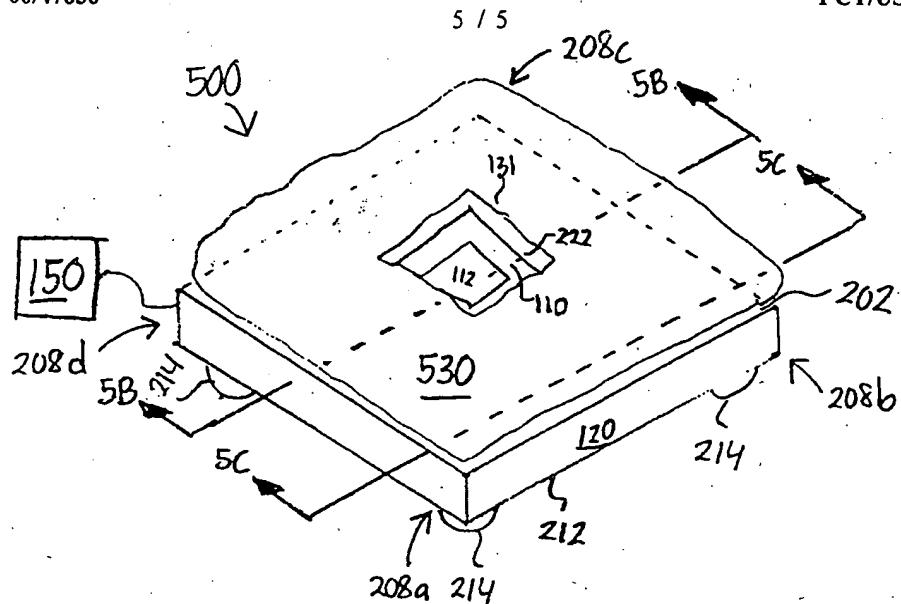


FIG. 5A

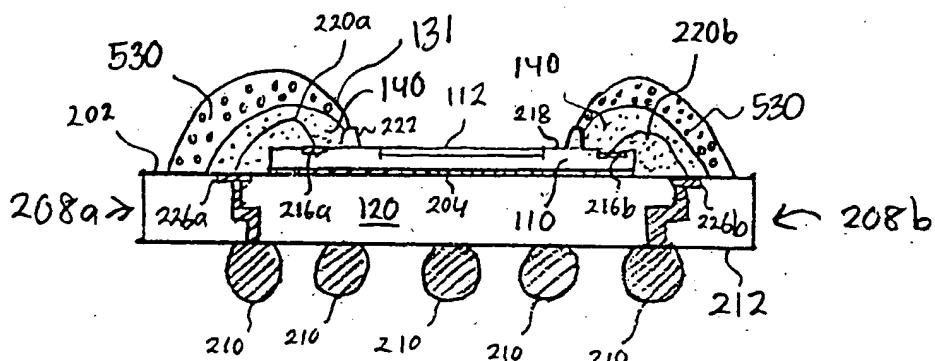


FIG. 5B

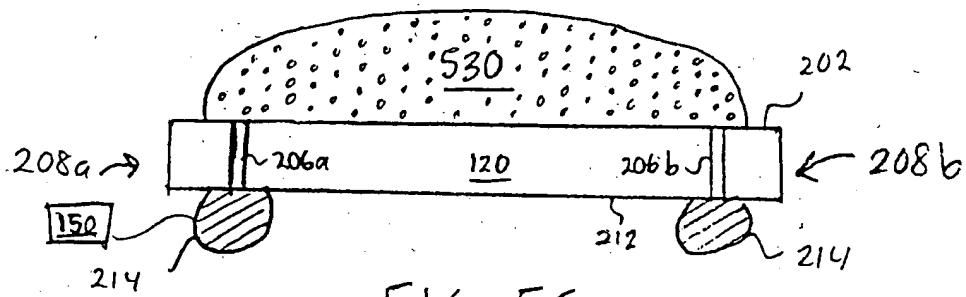


FIG. 5C

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 00/03267

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H05K9/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H05K G06K H01L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages         | Relevant to claim No. |
|----------|--|-----------------------|
| A        | EP 0 789 334 A (HARRIS CORP)<br>13 August 1997 (1997-08-13)<br>column 9, line 10 - line 30 | 1-15                  |

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Information on patent family members

International Application No

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